

## UNRWA appeals for more funds

AMMAN (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) appealed Sunday for \$13 million to help in reconstruction work in war-damaged Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. A press release issued by the agency said the money was needed to rebuild schools, clinics and offices in refugee camps in the Beirut, Tyre and Sidon areas, which were damaged during Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer. It added that part of the aid would be used as cash grants to allow 3,200 destitute families to rebuild their homes. The U.N. body, which has been short of funds recently, receives cash and supplies from some Arab countries and several non-governmental organisations.

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Mecca hotel fire kills three

MECCA (A.P.) — Three persons have perished and many were seriously injured when fire engulfed a three-storey hotel near the Grand Mosque in this Muslim holy city, it was reported here Sunday. The English-language newspaper Saudi Gazette said that most of the casualties in the Bangladesh Hotel blaze were Bangladesh expatriates. The fire, believed to have been caused by an electrical short circuit in the hotel restaurant last Friday, also charred some adjacent buildings, witnesses reported.

Indian policeman runs amok, kills 11

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — A policeman ran amok with a rifle at a temple in Mandasur in central India Saturday night, shooting 11 people dead and wounding another nine, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Sunday. Other policemen chased the constable — who was posted at the Pashupatinath temple in Mandasur town — and shot him dead, the news agency said. One of the temple's priests was among the dead.

Saudis move against traffic law violators

JEDDAH (R) — More than 600 motorists in Saudi Arabia have been arrested and detained in a crackdown on traffic code violators, the Saudi daily Al Jazira reported Sunday. The paper quoted a traffic department official as saying the number of arrests, made between Wednesday and Friday last week, were the largest on record. The official said the arrested motorists would be sent for trial according to traffic code regulations, which call for a maximum 600 riyal (\$173) fine and three days in jail for parking in a prohibited area or violating traffic laws.

Thousands protest against missile testing in Canada

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Thousands massed in almost every major north American city on Saturday, and small groups gathered outside Canadian consulates across the United States protesting cruise missile tests in Canada. About 3,500 protesters marched in downtown Toronto, burning a missile in effigy, while a "die-in" was staged in Montreal. In New York City, a car carried a model of a cruise missile bearing slogans.

Air Canada Boeing suffers fuel loss

GIMLI, Canada (A.P.) — An Air Canada jet carrying 61 passengers and a crew of eight lost fuel on a flight from Montreal to Edmonton Saturday night and made an emergency landing on an old military airstrip, an airline spokesman said Sunday. The Air Canada spokesman in Montreal said the aircraft, a Boeing 767, had "a serious fuel starvation problem" which caused a loss of engine power. The passengers exited the aircraft on emergency chutes after the plane skidded to a halt on the airstrip, now used for auto racing. Officials said two people were taken to Gimli hospital with slight injuries.

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## Four reported killed Fateh rivals clash again

BEIRUT (R) — Rival Palestinian guerrilla factions battled each other with artillery and heavy weapons for more than four hours in eastern Lebanon Sunday in the worst flare-up since a ceasefire three weeks ago.

Correspondents who witnessed the clash said rebels opposed to Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), launched a thrust against loyalist positions in the Bekaa Valley town of Ta'anayel.

Lebanese security officials put the death toll at four, with an undetermined number of wounded.

A PLO communiqué issued in Tripoli, Mr. Arafat's main power base in Lebanon, said two loyalists were killed and five injured in Sunday's exchanges and in a smaller clash Saturday.

The fighting indicated that recent changes in the guerrilla command of Mr. Arafat's own Fateh guerrilla group — widely seen as concessions to the rebels — had failed to beat the rift between the PLO leader and his hardline opponents.

Six PLO mediators helped work out a ceasefire on July 4 after nearly two months of sporadic clashes in the Bekaa.

PLO sources last week said two top commanders in Lebanon, Hajj Ismail and Abu Hajem, whose appointment by Mr. Arafat sparked the revolt in May, had been removed from their posts.

A rebel spokesman in Damascus accused the Arafat men of starting the fighting. He said reports in Beirut of the clash were exaggerated, but declined to give details.

The PLO communiqué said the fighting ended with an undeclared ceasefire at about 3 p.m. (1300 GMT).

## Deep division visible among Palestinian ranks in north Lebanon, observers say

By Lamis K. Andoni  
in Tripoli

The rebellion among fighters of the Fateh commando movement, the biggest under the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which erupted in May seems to have led into a deep split in the organisation, observers and the fighters themselves say.

The reference to "certain Arab countries," points to Syria which expelled Mr. Arafat after he accused the government of President Hafez Al Assad of supporting the PLO forces in north Lebanon, against key appointments by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, later developed into violent clashes between fighters who supported Mr. Arafat and those who opposed him.

In north Lebanon today, a deep division within Fateh ranks is clearly visible and some of the pro-Arafat fighters say chances of a reconciliation are slim.

"We were all hoping that the differences would be resolved through democratic dialogue, but things took turn to the worse when (rebel leader Colonel) Abu Musa's forces, together with fighters from the PFLP-GC Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril, attacked our positions," says an Arafat loyalist stationed in Ta'anayel, near the Lebanese-Syrian border.

A number of other pro-Arafat fighters agree with him and say they used to visit the rebel camps freely before the violent clashes erupted in mid-June.

For the Fateh fighters who did not join the rebellion there was always hope that it could be resolved through free dialogue. While they supported the rebel demands for reform in the organisation, stepping up armed struggle against Israel and totally denouncing any peace initiative which would recognise the Jewish state and change in the "moderate" policies pursued by Mr. Arafat—the eruption of violent

clashes took them by surprise, they say.

They accuse "certain Arab countries and unpopular elements in the Palestinian revolution itself" for the worsening situation in north Lebanon, where the PLO forces are deployed alongside Syrian forces, facing Israeli forces.

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TIGHT WATCH ON ARABS: An Israeli soldier keeps watch on Palestinians in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron Sunday as Israeli leftists

staged a demonstration in protest against Jewish settlements there (story on page 2)

## Refugee leaders pledge support for PLO leader

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestinian refugee leaders have accused Syria and Libya of fomenting the rebellion in Fateh after Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — Jordan talks were about to produce agreement on joint political action on the Palestinian problem.

At a meeting with reporters at the Beqaa refugee camp Sunday, 16 Palestinian representatives said that the rebels were "incited to carry out their plans by the Syrian and Libyans regimes."

They declared that they have faith in the PLO's infrastructure and its democratic system.

The refugee representatives also said that "it is true that some mistakes happen from time to time but this can be handled within the framework of the PLO."

"We are truly committed to the PLO's legitimate leadership and pledge to honour its various resolution," the Palestinian representatives said.

added.

They supported Yasser Arafat as the legitimate PLO leader and emphasised that the organisation can only have "one spinal cord."

Mr. Arafat, they said is "the architect of the Palestinian revolution" and therefore "we do not wish to have a replacement for him."

The present rift, they added, is not in the interest of the Palestinians and "we call on Arab countries to heel it."

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## Arafat, Cheysson discuss Lebanon

TUNIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson discussed the dangers of partition in Lebanon at a meeting with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat here Sunday, Palestinian sources said.

The announcement did not give a cause of death for Sabha Talfah, who was believed to be in her mid-60s. It described her as "the mother of the struggle" in reference to her sons who were early members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, now the ruling party in Iraq.

The head of the PLO's Political Department, Farouk Kaddoumi, attended the meeting and said later that Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Arafat exchanged views on Middle East issues — especially the situation in Lebanon.

He said dangers of Lebanon's partition were at the centre of the discussions, which also dealt with the part France could play in trying to convince its European Community partners to take positions more favourable to the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Cheysson's talks with Mr. Arafat are aimed at keeping France informed on latest developments and do not herald a French mediation bid to solve Syrian-Palestinian differences, diplomatic sources here said.

The meeting took place at the residence of the PLO representative in Tunisia. Hakam Belaouti, at a La Marsa, near Tunis, PLO sources said.

Mr. Cheysson also met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi Sunday morning.

They reviewed international issues, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East, the Tunisian news agency TAP said.

Mr. Cheysson is also due to meet Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi who is going to Damascus on a mediation mission as a member of the Arab committee.

The committee, set up by an Arab summit in 1981 to help solve differences within the Arab World, also includes the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

A young bedouin who lives near Abouds Farm said he was stopped at a PFLP-GC roadblock and was interrogated. He was asked whether he was a pro-Arafat Fateh member.

"They threatened to kill me and persuaded me to cooperate with them in monitoring the movements of the loyalist forces. Such acts threaten to undermine relations between Palestinian commandos and civilians," he said.

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The civilians have expressed intolerance with the violent clashes which they describe as "clashes among brothers". However, their anger is directed mainly against Abu Musa's group and the PFLP-GC.

Yet, some of the fighters remind themselves bitterly, "differences among the Palestinian fighters favour the Israelis."

"It is diverting attention from the key issue, the fight for our homeland. But we will not allow the rift to paralyse the resistance against Israel," they declare.

"Syria will offer support to any Lebanese working to rescue Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and the factional Falangist con-

## Baghdad reports continuing battle

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday fierce fighting was continuing with Iranian forces in the Haj Omran area on the northern front of the Gulf war.

The fighting follows an Iranian offensive Saturday into the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq, producing the heaviest fighting of the Gulf war since an Iranian offensive further south in April.

A military communiqué issued in Baghdad said Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships had carried out 273 combat missions against Iranian units in the Haj Omran area, and against other targets inside Iranian territory.

The Iraqi communiqué said its forces had "crushed" and destroyed enemy attacks in the area, where Tehran earlier claimed it had captured a military base six kilometres inside Iraq.

"Our forces are still engaged in fierce clashes with enemy units, which suffered very heavy losses in men and equipment," the communiqué said.

"Our brave units launched successful attacks on enemy units in the same area, killing more than 1,000 Iranian troops, whose corpses were counted in front of one of our units, besides large numbers of wounded and a number cap-

tured," the communiqué added.

The Iraqi forces killed 6,000 Iranian Saturday, but the communiqué made no mention of Iraqi casualties.

The fighting is taking place along a road running from the Iranian border town of Piranshahr westward across a mountain pass to the town of Rawandiz in Iraq.

The rugged area, with peaks rising 3,000 metres, is the homeland of Kurdish tribal groups who have opposed both the Tehran and Baghdad governments in the past.

The fighting was the heaviest in the 34-month-old Gulf war since April, when Iran launched an unsuccessful offensive in the southern Niszab sector of the battlefield.

An Iraqi spokesman said three Iranian infantry battalions, a mechanised battalion and two commando battalions had been wiped out.

Huge quantities of weapons and ammunition were also destroyed, he said.

In previous Iranian offensives, Iraqi tactics have been to allow the thrush to peak and then launch counter-attacks, heavily dependent on air power.

Saudi Arabia, India voice concern over Gulf war, page 2

## Saddam Hussein's mother dies

BAGHDAD (R) — The mother of President Saddam Hussein died and was being buried Sunday at Tikrit, north of Baghdad, the presidential office announced.

The announcement did not give a cause of death for Sabha Talfah, who was believed to be in her mid-60s. It described her as "the mother of the struggle" in reference to her sons who were early members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

She was also aunt of General Adnan Khairallah, deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi armed forces and defence minister.

Besides the president, her other sons are Barzan Ibrahim Al Tikriti, chief of Iraqi intelligence, Wathan Ibrahim, director-general of the vice-chairman's office of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Saha'awi Ibrahim, a member of Iraq's National Assembly.

She was also aunt of General

Adnan Khairallah, deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi armed forces and defence minister.

The official said the ministers would raise Damascus's continuing refusal to withdraw and discuss ways of getting Syrian troops out of Lebanon.

He blamed fresh clashes in Lebanon over the past few days on Syria: "Violence is the way the Syrians express their intentions and their power in Lebanon."

He said Israeli forces were trying their best to stop the fighting between Druze and rightists in the Shouf area but Israel could not hope to solve the conflict.

He rejected charges by Israeli Druze leaders that Israel had allowed Lebanese rightists Falangists to enter the Shouf area after Israel occupied it last summer.

## Cairo resumes trial of rebels

CAIRO (A.P.) — The trial of 300 Muslim extremists charged with attempting to overthrow the government resumed Sunday following a one-month recess because of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

## Syria backs new Lebanese front

# Morocco reports withstanding massive Polisario Front attack

**M'SIED, Southern Morocco (R)** — The Western Saharan desert near this fortified village shook with explosions Saturday as Polisario Front guerrillas mounted a barrage of heavy weapons fire at Moroccan lines on the 13th day of a major attack against government forces.

But the guerrillas, who have been fighting against Moroccan administration of the former Spanish colony for more than seven years, had failed to breach Moroccan defence lines, Moroccan officers said.

Col. Mokhtar Bennani, the officer in charge of the southern command, said Morocco's losses in the first three days of the attack — the first on a scale for more than a year — were 18 killed and 70 wounded. One Moroccan was killed and eight wounded Friday, he said.

"Never before has such intense firing been experienced in the war," Col. Bennani told a party of reporters brought to the area 550 kilometres south of the tourist centre of Marrakech.

The Polisario used 10 batteries of Soviet-made 122 mm rockets fired in quick salvos, he said, adding: "this is colossal."

The reporters, accompanied by Minister of State Gen. Moulay Hafid Alaoui, were shown the wrecks of a Czechoslovak-made T-55 tank, a Soviet-made armoured personnel carrier BTR-76.

Spanish-made Land Rovers and numerous Kalashnikov assault rifles.

Col. Bennani said the wrecks had been retrieved by night outside the Moroccan defence perimeter, to show evidence of the Polisario's losses.

He said a total of 24 armoured Polisario vehicles, 10 jeeps and more than 50 vehicles of all kinds had been destroyed since July 10.

The 50 vehicles as well as two artillery batteries were hit by the Moroccan air force during raids on Polisario supply lines. But the air force is used cautiously, he said, because the Polisario is known to have SAM-6 ground-to-air missiles.

He declined to assess Polisario losses but said Moroccan troops had buried the remains of more than 50 guerrillas.

Col. Bennani took over command of the 80,000 Moroccan troops in the south after the death of Gen. Ahmad Dlimi in a road accident.

He said the fighting was mostly in the form of artillery duels and the Polisario never came closer than two kilometres from the Moroccan defences.

The attack followed a call last month by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for Morocco and the Polisario to open direct contacts in view of a self-determination referendum to be held in December.

Gen. Alaoui, a minister considered as close to King Hassan, said the Polisario, backed by Algeria and Libya, existed only because it had bases and enjoyed sanctuary in neighbouring countries.

## Chadian army poised to attack rebel leader's northern stronghold

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — Chad government forces are poised for an attempt to recapture the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau, taken by Libyan-backed rebels exactly a month ago, military sources said.

Following an initially successful rebel push southwards, troops loyal to pro-Western President Hissene Habre have reconquered most of eastern Chad and are preparing for the assault on Faya-Largeau, the sources said.

The town, nearly 1,000 kilometres north of N'Djamena, has been former President Goukouni Oueddei's headquarters since his Libyan-equipped forces captured

it after a 48-hour siege on June 24.

The sources said that despite an enormous quantity of military supplies received from France, the government troops face a tough battle for Faya-Largeau.

Chadian journalists returning from the north-east said insurgents had gone over to the government side on Thursday, taking their weapons and 10 military vehicles.

They were survivors from the battle for Faya-Largeau, taken by government troops 10 days ago, who had found themselves cut off following the rebels' retreat.

## Begin marks gloomy birthday

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose health has become a centre of concern and speculation, spent a quiet 70th birthday at home Saturday in the company of his family and close associates.

The lack of fanfare was due in part to Mr. Begin's year-long mourning for his wife Aliza, who died last November, and to his general reclusiveness during the past few months.

Mr. Begin's personal secretary, Yehiel Kadishai, told army radio that "the premier has certainly known better days. The past year has filled him with grief".

Last Tuesday Mr. Begin postponed a visit to Washington scheduled for this week, citing personal reasons. Opposition politicians and Israeli newspapers clamoured for a detailed explanation.

Yosef Harif, political columnist of the *Maariv* newspaper, quoted

and months," wrote Yoel Marcus of the *Haaretz* newspaper: a "quiet crisis of Mr. Begin."

Last week an uncharacteristic Begin made a brief appeal in parliament for national unity rather than defend himself against opposition charges that he was not functioning properly.

But he later jokingly asked a colleague: "How do I look? Dead or alive?"

When first elected six years ago Mr. Begin said he would step down at 70 to devote himself to writing his memoirs and a history of the modern Jewish people.

In 1981 he noted that his 70th birthday would fall in the middle of his second term, but said if requested by his party, he would quit.

No members of his Herut (freedom) movement have suggested his step down, and Mr. Begin's aides reiterated Saturday that as long as Israeli troops are in Lebanon, the prime minister is determined to stay in office.

Mr. Begin, despite his frail physique and having suffered two heart attacks, a mild stroke and a broken hip, was known for his ability to easily dispel with his eloquent, combative oratory any notions of weakness.

But he has recently made few public appearances and when he has spoken in parliament his replies have been brief and uninspired.

"You don't have to be a doctor or a psychologist to discern the prime minister's physical and spiritual decline over the past weeks

and months," wrote Yoel Marcus of the *Haaretz* newspaper: a "quiet crisis of Mr. Begin."

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He told Reuters in a telephone interview the views were expressed during a meeting in Jeddah with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

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# HOME NEWS

## Figures for new factories up on 1982, says Karmoul

AMMAN (Petra) — Factories established in Jordan during the first six months of this year increased by 16 over those in the first half of last year, according to Dr. Akram Karmoul director of industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said that a total of 55 factories were set up between January and June of 1983 against 39 in the same period of 1982.

The total capital invested in the factories founded this year amounted to JD 43.7 million. It is projected that these factories will create 1,549 new jobs against 871 in the plants established in the first half of last year, Dr. Karmoul said.

He said that the Ministry of



Dr. Akram Karmoul

Industry and Trade this year issued licences for the establishment of new food, metalworks and

chemical processing concerns, factories for producing compressors for refrigerators, airconditioning equipment, steel sheets, primary materials used in chemical detergents, and pharmaceutical products and electrical appliances.

Also the Ministry of Industry and Trade this year issued licences to 132 new handicraft workshops, each with equipment worth less than JD 10,000 and employing between three and five workers.

The total capital invested in these factories was JD 949,210, he said. Last year the ministry issued licences for the establishment of 156 new factories with a total capital of JD 30 million employing a total of 3,616 workers.

## Attieh: Jweideh-Azraq highway to be completed by end of year

AMMAN (Petra) — Work on the new Jweideh-Azraq highway, starting in Aqaba and passing through Saudi Arabia and Iraq, is expected to be completed before the end of this year, according to Ahmad Attieh from the Ministry of Public Works.

He told Jordan Television that

## Authorities seize large cash, gold ingot haul

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian customs authorities have seized 33 kilograms of gold and nearly JD 1 million worth of foreign cash which was hidden in a secret compartment of a vehicle crossing into Jordan from a neighbouring country.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday said the haul has been turned over to the Central Bank of Jordan, and that the gold was deposited to the Customs headquarters in Amman.

The owners of the ingots are expected to be charged customs duty on the imported gold before they can retrieve them, the report said.

However, the vehicle in which the money and gold was found will remain impounded pending an investigation.

## Bids to open for JD 30m road works, says Khalaf

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works will shortly invite those construction companies already pre-qualified to bid for the construction of three main roads in the country which are expected to cost JD 30 million to build, according to the ministry's director of tenders, Daoud Khalaf.

He said that his ministry has already prequalified a number of

Azraq with Amman and Aqaba, will comprise four lanes for a stretch of 10 kilometres while the rest will be of two lanes. Mr. Attieh said.

He added that the road has two intersections and five bridges at Jweideh and Sahab.

## Smugglers jailed

AMMAN (Petra) — Five Egyptians and two Syrians have been sent to jail and fined by a military court for hashish smuggling, according to a court announcement Sunday.

It said that Abdul Alim Al Daoudi, Mansour Omar and Ibrahim Hussein Ahmad, all Egyptian nationals, and Mustapha Zalzoum, a Syrian, will be received eight years imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 3,000.

Another two Egyptians, Mohammad Ali and Jamal Al Ojaizi, will be jailed for five years with hard labour and pay JD 1,000 each.

## Businesswomen's team leaves for U.S. meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing Jordanian businesswomen will leave for the United States Tuesday to take part in a conference organised by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBP) which will be opened in Washington on July 30.

The week-long conference will be devoted to a discussion of problems experienced by women especially in the fields of education and vocational training. The Jordanian delegation will submit a report to the conference on the role of Jordanian women in economic and social development in Jordan.

The delegation is drawn from the Jordanian Federation of Business and Professional Women which operates three women clubs in Amman, Madaba and Karak.

The delegation members Sunday called on Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti and briefed her on the delegation's planned role at the conference.

The London-based IFBP, founded in 1930, aim to promote and coordinate the interests of business and professional women throughout the world.

## New customs procedure introduced at Queen Alia airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — A green and red light customs system allowing arrivals at the Queen Alia International Airport to have a speedier passage came into force Saturday.

According to a report by Al Ra'i newspaper, Ministry of Finance and Customs Under-Secretary Adel Al Qudah visited the airport and inspected the new measures as they were being put into progress.

Under the new procedure, passenger arrivals who have nothing to declare to the customs authorities will pass through a door marked by a green light, while everyone else will go through a door marked with a red light for customs inspection.

Passengers arriving at the airport are allowed to bring in up to JD 50 worth of items from abroad.

Also discussed was the org-

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His Majesty King Hussein Sunday confers with Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (Petra photo)

## Hussein visits forces HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Sunday called at the army headquarters and met its Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the army Chief of Staff Fatbi Abu Taleb and a number of senior aides.

The tenders, he said, will be studied and the contracts awarded within the next two months.

When the awards have been made, eight four-lane highways will be under construction in the country at a total cost of JD 65 million, Mr. Khalaf said.

At the meeting, King Hussein discussed with the officers a number of subjects of interest to the armed forces, and he issued his directives on these subjects to the army commanders.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Work to begin on Ramtha estate

RAMTHA (Petra) — Work on the proposed new industrial estate at here will begin in the coming month, according to Ramtha Mayor Mohammad Al Bashabshe. He said that the JD 240,000 project had been awarded to a local firm and will be built on a 160-dunum-site. The industrial estate will help alleviate pollution problems in the town while easing the traffic congestion problem in the centre of the city. Mr. Bashabshe said.

### Chamber invited to Paris conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry has received an invitation from the Secretary-General of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris to attend the ICC's 22nd conference which will open in Stockholm on June 1984. The six-day conference will discuss the development of technology and its applications, and ways to encourage the young to enter the labour market.

### Agri barter talks convened

AMMAN (Petra) — The implementation of a Jordanian-Syrian agreement on the exchange of agricultural products was discussed at a meeting held Sunday under the chairmanship of Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin. The agreement, which provides for the bartering of Jordanian and Syrian agricultural products was signed on June 14. The meeting was held at the premises of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) whose board also endorsed the organisation's 1983 budget.

### Car fire extinguishers made compulsory

AMMAN (Petra) — The Traffic Department will start at the end of this month inspecting vehicles to ensure that they all carry fire extinguishers. Each one must have a capacity of at least one litre each and be in good working order. According to the department's director the owner of any vehicle which does not carry such an extinguisher will be fined in accordance with instructions issued by the Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat.

### Art troupe to attend Turkish festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Culture and Arts has received an invitation from the Turkish embassy to take part in the Antakya folk festival which will open in the Turkish town on October 1. The department will form an art troupe to present Jordanian folk art at the festival, which is expected to last six days, the department added.

### Refugee boys to receive new pyjamas

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British embassy here has given a JD 500 contribution to the cost of the Young Men's Christian Association annual summer camp for orphan boys from the Palestine refugee camps. The contribution will be used to purchase T-shirts and pyjamas for the 200 boys who attend the camp which takes place at United Nations Relief and Works Agency's Amman training centre from July 15 to August 7. The boys take part in organised activities including in-door and out-door games, arts and crafts, excursions and picnics, folk dancing and singing.

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## IDB announces credit incentives for Balqa region

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Sunday announced new credit facilities to be offered to businessmen and factory owners in the Balqa Governorate. The move is intended to promote industrial production, IDB deputy manager Rajah Al Sa'd announced Saturday.

He said that IDB will increase the volume of credit to the Balqa region by 15 percent, increase the repayment time by three years, and reduce interest on loans offered to investors in industrial projects in Balqa by two per cent.

IDB granted loans totalling JD 2,767 million to 56 organisations

in the Balqa region in 1982 and in the first six months of this year, Mr. Sa'd said.

He said the loans were used to finance projects in Salt, Mafraq, Fuheis, Ain Al Pasha and the Jordan Valley, all within the Balqa governorate.

## Home authors to have own stall at festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The display and marketing of Jordanian publications and books by local writers at the Jerash festival next month was discussed by the Director-General of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) Dr. Ahmad Sharaks and the Jordanian Writers Association (JWA) Sunday.

They agreed that JWA should have a special stall to display and sell all Jordanian books, whether by local authors or foreigners who have written about Jordan, or any other books that deal with Jordan.

According to Dr. Sharaks, the national council for culture, art and literature in Kuwait has expressed a desire to participate in the book exhibition at the festival and the Dar Al Liwa publishing house of Saudi Arabia has made a similar request.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Jerash that special arrangements have been made for car parking around the ancient Roman site to offer better facilities for visitors of the Jerash festival which will be held between Aug. 12 and 20.



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## U.S. demands arms-limitation on differential basis

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

**WASHINGTON** — A strategic arms treaty is possible only if Moscow reduces its heavier missiles while allowing the U.S. to keep a large force of long-range bombers, according to American officials.

They say a Soviet demand for a single weapons ceiling -- to include ordinary ballistic missiles, very heavy missiles and strategic bombers -- is the major issue blocking agreement in U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva.

"It's going to have to become more apparent that the Soviets comprehend the fact that certain types of weapons are more dangerous and destabilizing than others," one official said.

High-ranking arms control ex-

perts said recent changes in both U.S. and Soviet negotiating positions had brought the two sides closer in the year-long strategic arms talks.

U.S. officials have welcomed Soviet proposals for separate sub-limits on multiple-warhead missiles and on inter-continental weapons in fixed land silos as positive developments.

A Pentagon official cautioned: "You shouldn't jump to the conclusion that these are major breakthroughs and we are near an agreement."

Another official said the sub-limits were lower versions of those set in the unratified 1979 SALT-2 treaty, suggesting Moscow seeks a "SALT-2.5" rather than the radical nuclear restructuring called for by the Reagan administration.

"There are certainly positive signals, but it wouldn't be prudent to jump any euphoric conclusions yet," he said.

The U.S. position has moved closer towards Moscow's ideas with a decision by President Reagan last month to raise the proposed ceiling on missiles from 850 to around 1,200, and to permit more flexibility in reducing Soviet heavy missiles.

The heavier types of Soviet inter-continental multiple-warhead missiles are the SS-17s, SS-18s and SS-19s.

Most U.S. officials believe a Strategic Arms (START) treaty probably cannot be completed until there is agreement in separate talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range missiles based in Europe.

They say that is unlikely until the first of a planned force of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are actually deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy. The deployments are set to start next December if there are no results in the Geneva "Euromissile" negotiations.

Moscow has linked the two sets of talks, threatening to withdraw its START proposals if U.S. missiles go into Europe.

For the longer term, U.S. officials say differences over counting rules are the key obstacle in START.

Mr. Reagan has proposed a limit of 5,000 warheads on inter-continental missiles (ICBMs) -- a one-third reduction by both sides -- and separate ceilings for bombers carrying air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs) and those

armed with nuclear bombs.

He also wants a cut of about two-thirds in the Soviet force of 650 SS-18s and SS-19s, which are large and accurate enough to destroy U.S. ICBMs in their silos in a surprise attack.

Pentagon sources say Moscow wants to count all bombs or missiles carried on bombers along with land and sea-based ICBMs in setting an overall ceiling.

In addition, it would count each bomber as carrying the maximum number of ALCMs or bombs of which it is capable.

Soviet emphasis on very large missiles has gone beyond any normal requirement for deterrence and represents "a potential first-strike force," one official said.

START will adjourn on August 2 for a two-month recess. The Euromissile talks adjourned last week also for two months.

"Our conviction is that bombers are a deterrent weapon, a retaliatory weapon," a Pentagon official said.

"They are not appropriate as a first-strike weapon and consequently they are less threatening to the other side."

Officials said Moscow would have to recognize that the goal of START is to reduce not just the quantity of nuclear weapons but their explosive power and first-strike potential.

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### Begin's tricky mood

**SATURDAY** is out, but Menachem Begin stays in. So, after all, the Israeli prime minister is not quitting, despite his earlier pledge to do so when he turned 70 -- according to the Jewish calendar that is.

Begin might still resign his post, but only if the Arabs, most of them at least, would just go away. Shamir, now the foreign minister, could in theory take over as premier, although he could easily be overshadowed by a man like David Kimche, his under-secretary, who was Shamir's boss at the Mossad sometime ago. Arens, the defence chief, is not yet the political force that could rule Israel; and, he could wait.

So, Begin's visit to Washington was postponed for other than personal reasons, it seems. The physical anguish that each Israeli casualty in Lebanon reportedly caused the prime minister had to be reduced first. A pull-back of the army from the Shouf Mountains and the Beirut suburbs would help boost Begin's low morale, and maybe even allow him to hump back the way he did just before annexing the Golan Heights or when ordering the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor at Tamuz in 1981.

The Barak Mountain and military positions facing the Syrians in the east of Lebanon would not have to be evacuated. Actually, the Israelis would keep them indefinitely to prove to the Americans that they meant business and intended to make a big issue out of them with both the Syrians and the Lebanese as well. The threat of permanent Israeli occupation of South Lebanon is something different. To give up this territory, Israel would need no less than a total Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon fully in accordance with the terms of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed on May 17.

Begin would not go to the U.S. now, because there was nothing to gain from the trip at this stage. And the American media would harass him anyway. He would wait until November or so, when the fever of presidential electioneering had reached a new pitch. Israel could bargain for and get more then.

The unilateral Israeli pull-back that Begin's cabinet approved last Wednesday would no doubt reduce the incentive for a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel needs the waters of the Litani in the meantime, and could put it to good use at any time. Why broach the subject of withdrawals, in the U.S. or elsewhere, so soon then? The postponement of talks with the U.S. president therefore must have pleased the Likud a lot, and it did.

Begin is a depressed man, living in near-seclusion, there is little doubt about it. But that in itself is not our main concern.

The proclivity of some Arab and other quarters to assume that Begin's mood determines the world remains the biggest worry.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Not weighty enough

**WHEN THE** Arab mediation committee met in Tunis, many Arabs thought its members would embark on a tour of Arab countries so as to bring an end to the prevailing atmosphere of disunity. That would have indeed been the wisest step considering the rapidly escalating events in the Arab region. The meeting has however resulted in Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi being entrusted with the task of contacting Syria and the PLO in the hope of finding a solution. Of course, Mr. Klibi has political influence and carries considerable diplomatic weight, but the presence of the Saudi and Algerian foreign ministers in the party might have been of greater significance and might have led to speedier results.

We hope that the Saudi and Algerian ministers will soon join Mr. Klibi in his fence-mending mission before a further increase in tension occurs.

#### Al Dustour: PLO doubly at risk

**CLASHES BROKE** out anew between opposing Fatah factions at a time when most Arabs were expecting that mediation efforts would succeed in ending the bloodshed. It looks as though the new flare up in fighting was deliberately provoked to coincide with the start of a mediation mission by Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and to indicate a total rejection by the dissident Fatah faction of Pan-Arab calls to stop the conflict.

The new outbreaks of fighting can only further harm and weaken the Palestinian people and the PLO in the eyes of the world, and the Israeli enemy will now be better placed to subjugate the Palestinian people under its occupation. If the fighting is allowed to continue, the Palestinian forces will risk being made political scapegoats to be sacrificed in the course of political compromises. We call on the fighters to return to reason and to listen to the voice of their conscience so as to avert any further violence in the best interest of the Palestinian cause.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Careers guidance needed

**WE HEARTILY** congratulate all the students who passed the General Secondary Certificate (Tawjih) examinations and wish them further success in the future. But we pause a little when wondering what the thousands of graduates' next step will be. Some of the graduates will undoubtedly be able to go on to the university, but most of the rest will simply be at a loss.

Recently the ministries of health and public works as well as the medical and engineers associations have focused the Jordanian public's attention on the serious problem the country would be facing if the graduates were not properly guided in their future education. They said thousands of Jordanian students qualified in medicine and engineering could face unemployment after years of study both here and abroad. Since the problem affects the country as a whole, it should be tackled at a national level. For instance coordination could be launched among public and private organisations to direct and guide young people towards the trades and professions most urgently needed by this country. Planning for the future is essential and, unless effective measures are taken now, the problem will only become more acute.

### WCC radical policies anger West

By Richard Walker  
Reuter

**VANCOUVER** — The World Council of Churches (WCC) gathers here for its first assembly in eight years, and the council's involvement in radical politics is likely to be high on the agenda.

The Geneva-based council, grouping 400 million Protestants and Eastern Orthodox Christians and sometimes referred to as the "Protestant Vatican", has had a fairly stormy history since its last Governing Assembly met in Nairobi in 1975.

At the centre of the controversy is the WCC's programme to combat racism, and the grants it has made from its "special fund" to African and other Third World insurgent movements.

Critics of its support for political groups have included U.S. President Reagan, who once accused the WCC in a newspaper column of "sending money to terrorists

who kill civilians and missionaries."

But WCC spokesmen reply that there is no proof that grant money has been used for anything but non-violent relief work.

WCC critics however maintain that church money should not be channelled to organisations which use violence in furtherance of their aims.

The grant most bitterly assailed by conservatives was a 1978 "humanitarian relief" donation of \$55,000 to the Patriotic Front (PF) guerrilla coalition which fought for the end of white minority rule in Rhodesia, now black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Other recipients have included the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), fighting for control in Namibia (South West Africa), and the African National Congress (ANC), the principal black nationalist movement seeking to overthrow South Africa's white minority government.

Critics of the WCC from the Washington-based Institute on Religion and Democracy and from Christian Solidarity International, a Swiss group which calls attention to religious persecution, will be in Vancouver but not taking part in the assembly.

Debates on peace and nuclear arms control, and on the struggle for justice and human dignity, are expected to receive major atten-

tion from the 930 delegates attending the Vancouver assembly.

Other key issues include dialogue between Christians and other religious faiths, and the role of women in the church.

Most western Protestant denominations now ordain women clergy, but Orthodox churches rule this out entirely.

Since the Nairobi assembly some progress has been made on doctrinal unity among the various traditions. A WCC unit reached major agreement last year on a document covering church ministry, baptism and the eucharist.

Membership of the WCC has risen to slightly more than 300 churches, and western churches are now outnumbered by those from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

The Vatican will have official observers at the assembly and representatives will also be present from Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh religions.

### Washington nervous over 'debategate'

By Michael Gelb  
Reuter

**WASHINGTON** — The White House is keeping a nervous eye on investigations into the row over former President Carter's 1980 debating papers despite a lull in front-page newspaper attention to the so-called "debategate" affair.

"There's obviously a lull right now, but at some point the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will come to some conclusions and that's going to be one of the next steps on this," said one senior administration official.

The Justice Department, with FBI aid, and a Congressional subcommittee are investigating how Mr. Reagan's 1980 election staff obtained stacks of documents from Jimmy Carter's campaign, including issue-briefing papers from Mr. Carter's crucial television debate with Mr. Reagan.

Opposition democrats have said the debate-papers incident may have been only part of a political spying effort by Mr. Reagan advisers under campaign boss William Casey, now director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The White House now seems to be on a collision course with Congressional investigators seeking a complete approval to examine Mr. Reagan campaign files stored in California.

Some administration officials see the Congressional inquiry, run by democrats, as a partisan fishing expedition.

The latest White House counter-move is to insist that, in exchange for unlimited access to all the Reagan files, the Congressional group also review all Mr. Carter campaign files for evidence of skulduggery there.

"If they're going to fish in one pond, they ought to fish in the other pond," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan has ordered the FBI to turn over the fruits of its inquiry to a Congressional investigation headed by representative Donald Albosta, a Michigan democrat.

Mr. Albosta objects to this screening and wants Congress's own investigators to comb through Mr. Reagan's California files.

The White House said such a request was unprecedented and that the FBI inquiry was beyond reproach. But it has not spelled out its objections to direct access in detail.

Mr. Albosta in turn has threatened to subpoena the Reagan

material if the White House does not cooperate.

The spectre of a Congressional subpoena, reminiscent of Richard Nixon's attempt to cover up White House involvement in the Watergate scandal, is clearly troubling to a Regan staff eager to show that its hands are clean.

In the briefing papers astir, the central questions are whether they were solicited by the Reagan staff or handed over voluntarily, and who the Carter turncoat or turncoats were.

White House Chief of Staff James Baker, Communications Director David Gergen and Budget Director David Stockman all admit they saw Mr. Carter campaign material. Mr. Stockman says he used some of it in rehearsing Mr. Reagan for the debate, although the president himself says he knew nothing about this.

There are also shadowy allegations that CIA Director Casey, Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign chief, had spies watching U.S. military bases for signs Mr. Carter might try to sway votes with a dramatic, last-minute rescue of the American hostages then held in Iran.

Mr. Reagan, who first tries to remain above the fray, seems to have limited any damage to his reputation for integrity by ordering his staff to cooperate with investigators.

Although he still says privately that the affair is "much ado about nothing", Mr. Reagan dramatically interrupted a recent staff meeting to order his aides to tell all they knew.

He said he would fire any side found guilty of wrongdoing.

Mr. Reagan also quickly quashed behind-the-scenes attempts by some staff members to use the affair against Chief of Staff Baker.

A moderate who is often at loggerheads with inner-circle "Reaganite" conservatives.

He let it be known he was backing Baker all the way, saying "no one in the White House is twisting in the wind."

"Twisting in the wind" was a catch-phrase of the Watergate era and refers to people left to take the blame as scapegoats.

After a two-week spate of almost daily reports in U.S. newspapers, press interest in "debategate" had declined.

But one Reagan aide said White House officials were holding their breath until they saw what the investigators found.

"We have no way of guessing what's happening with the FBI or Mr. Albosta," he said.

### E. Timor overshadows Jakarta-Canberra ties

By Richard Pascoe  
Reuter

**JAKARTA** — East Timor still casts a dark shadow over relations between Australia and Indonesia seven years after Jakarta annexed the former Portuguese colony and defeated left-wing separatist guerrillas.

The issue poses a major foreign policy test for Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who visited Indonesia last month to gauge the problem for himself.

He has to decide whether he can retain good relations with his giant northern neighbour and at the same time keep faith with the stated East Timor policy of his ruling Australian Labour Party (ALP), which is deeply critical of Jakarta.

From Indonesia's point of view, Mr. Hawke must make a choice. Jakarta hopes he will maintain the support given to Indonesia on the issue by the former liberal government under Malcolm Fraser, defeated by Mr. Hawke in general elections last March.

Ever since it incorporated East Timor into Indonesia on July 17, 1976, President Suharto's government has been fighting a diplomatic battle for world recognition of its sovereignty.

Every year Indonesia faces a motion in the United Nations General Assembly calling for Timorese self-determination. Last year Indonesia lost by four

constructive relations with its near and most populous neighbour, the whole credibility of its foreign policy would be diminished," Mr. Hawke said after his visit.

Indonesia has made clear it will not be happy even with an abstention by Australia at the U.N. vote.

It is also concerned about the possible influence on other countries, particularly small Pacific nations, should Canberra decide to change Australia's voting stance.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Moctar Kusumaatmaja is on a 20-day tour of the Solomon Islands, Western Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, and he admits it is not unexpected seeking support for Indonesia's stand on Timor.

Four of these countries supported Jakarta at last year's vote. Western Samoa's position was unclear.

Neither Indonesian nor Australian officials in Jakarta were willing to say how bilateral relations might suffer if Canberra failed to support Indonesia. But one western diplomat said it would make life tougher for Australia "right across the board."

Mr. Suharto declared East Timor, with its 600,000 people, an Indonesian province in 19

## Blood thicker than water in world of the tadpole

By Donald J. Frederick

**CORVALLIS.** Oregon — Some tadpoles are doing more than marking time in grade school aquariums and amusing children at the old swimming hole.

These frogs-to-be are keeping in touch with their brothers and sisters.

Tadpoles spawned by a species of frog known as *Rana cascadae* — a native of Oregon and Washington — not only recognise their own brothers and sisters, but half-siblings as well. And they can tell which parent they have in common.

This sense of recognition is so strong that tadpoles raised in isolation just after they hatch can zero in on their brothers and sisters or half-siblings days and even weeks later. Nor does it matter whether the tadpoles are raised from the beginning with non-kin; they can still identify their relatives later.

### Finely tuned ability

"Never has such finely tuned kin recognition been pinpointed in a creature other than a mammal," said Andrew R. Blaustein, a zoologist at Oregon State University.

Working to prove the tadpoles' close family bonds, Mr. Blaustein and his colleague Mr. Richard K. O'Hara have examined hundreds of the animals in remote mountain ponds and in their laboratory in the last three and a half years. Their work has been supported by the National Geographic Society and the National Science Foundation.

In the lab, large water-filled tanks resembling oversized home aquariums have been divided into three compartments by two fine mesh screens.

In a typical experiment a test animal is placed in the larger middle compartment, a group of its kin in the smaller section at one end, a non-related group in the other. The scientists then watch to see which way the tadpoles will go. For instance, tadpoles raised in isolation eventually went to the end of the tank harbouring their kin group and spent most of their time near them, separated only by the screen.

Since the tadpoles are raised in the laboratory from the time they hatch, the scientist can tell exactly which frogs parented a given clutch of eggs. They can, therefore, test all kinds of relationships. In one experiment, the same male frog fertilised two clutches of eggs from different mothers, so the importance of inherited male traits could be determined.

### Beeline for kin

Tadpoles from one clutch were put in the tank and immediately swam toward their half brothers and sisters from the other clutch and away from non-kin.

"We were surprised," said Mr. Blaustein. "Up until these experiments, we had assumed that the animals used maternal cues to find their close relatives."

"We figured they got these hints from the gelatinous egg mass that surrounds a clutch of as many as 600 to 800 tadpoles at hatching. We thought the cues might be a combination of an odor in the egg mass and chemical ingredients left by the mother."

Now the scientists are convinced that besides these cues, the father's genes also play an important part in the identification process.

Mr. Blaustein and Mr. O'Hara are convinced that the paternal and maternal cues used by the animals in the lab are just as valid in the wild. Last summer they collected several clutches of tadpoles in the Cascade mountains, reared them in the lab, and dyed

them according to family groups. Some were coloured red or blue, others left unmarked.

They then were mixed together and reintroduced into the ponds about a month later. It took them only a day to sort themselves into sibling groups.

### Lethal to predators

Why do the close relatives stick together? One of Mr. Blaustein's theories is linked to genetics and survival. He suspects that just before they metamorphose into frogs, the tadpoles may be poisonous to insect predators such as water beetle larvae.

"It may be a way of perpetuating their genes," he theorises. "By poisoning a predator, a tadpole may sacrifice itself, but it is assured that by banding together with family members, tadpoles with the same genes will survive."

Preliminary evidence indicates that the tadpoles retain their kin recognition even after becoming young frogs, and possibly into adulthood to avoid inbreeding.

If so, for the first time an amphibian would hop into elevated family circles with mammals, surpassing even mice and squirrels in their recognition ability.

National Geographic news feature

## Skeleton of 1st flesh eating dinosaur found in England

By Stephen Powell

Reuter

LONDON — The skeleton of a new species of flesh-eating dinosaur, even more vicious than the infamous Tyrannosaurus, has been discovered in a tranquil commuter belt south of London.

The British Natural History Museum hailed the discovery of the 124 million year-old dinosaur whose teeth were " serrated like knife blades" as possibly the most important find in Britain this century.

The first bone to be found was a gigantic elbow bone, strongly curved, sharply pointed and measuring more than a foot (30 centimetres) along the curve.

"This vicious-looking bone," said the museum, "is at least half as long again as the biggest clawbone of the hind foot of Tyrannosaurus Rex."

Tyrannosaurus Rex has long been regarded as the most frightening creature ever to roam the earth. But experts said the newly discovered species was apparently even more terrible.

An amateur fossil hunter, 55-year-old plumber Bill Walker, found the clawbone in a claypit in southeast England last January. The exact location is being kept secret by the museum to stop unauthorised digging on the site.

**Museum experts excited**

"I knew I had found a very nice dinosaur claw," Mr. Walker told reporters this week, "but I had no idea of the significance of the find. I took it home, put it on a shelf and forgot about it for three weeks."

When his son-in-law later took the claw to the Natural History Museum, excited experts declared that it belonged to a totally unknown species of dinosaur.

Towards the end of May, a team from the museum began to dig up the remains and three van-loads of bones, often crushed and broken, were taken back to London.

Alan Charig, who led the excavation, said the find was of enormous importance.

"It is important because there is no doubt it is a totally new species of dinosaur. Even more important, this is the first record of any meat-eating dinosaur being found in rock of this age anywhere in the world."

The dinosaur was found in rocks of the lower Cretaceous period of 140 million to 120 million years ago.

Mr. Charig said: "The find has excited us considerably. It is only the second near-complete skeleton of a meat-eating dinosaur ever found in Britain."

The dinosaur roamed the marshes of southern England about 125 million years ago. It was up to 15 feet (almost five metres) high, weighed about two tons and could run up to 20 miles (32 kilometres) an hour, said Mr. Charig.

It used its speed and its huge claw to prey on Iguanodons, vegetarian dinosaurs.

Although dinosaurs disappeared from the earth 65 million years ago, they lasted about 140 million years, 150 times as long as intelligent man has managed so far.

One British expert, Richard Moody, said the latest find may help scientists understand why dinosaurs were such a success.

He told Reuters: "It may change our views considerably. It may tell us why dinosaurs were so successful. The fact that the claw is different could tell us about the dinosaur's habit as a predator."

Iridium is normally a very rare element in the earth's crust but meteorites contain much higher levels.

The newly-found dinosaur, which is expected to go on public show at London's Natural History Museum by the end of this year, has not yet been named.

The museum said it might be named after its discoverer, plumber Bill Walker.

### Inexplicable mysteries

One mystery which the new find will not help to solve is why the dinosaurs suddenly and inexplicably disappeared. Heated argument about this has gone on for years and there are almost as many theories as there are experts.

The theories include climatic

## Fossil sheds light on mammalian Dark Ages

By Boris Weintraub

**WASHINGTON** — An international team of researchers has discovered the oldest land mammal fossils ever found in South America, shedding light on the Dark Ages of mammalian history on the continent.

The French-American team found the remains of seven specimens from three species on a hillside located in a bleak, isolated high-altitude site in Bolivia. All are marsupials — pouched mammals.

The new discoveries are believed to be between 70 and 75 million years old, according to Larry G. Marshall, a research associate in the department of geosciences at the University of Arizona, the American member of the team.

### A scanty record

Until now, the record of mam-

malian evolution in South America had begun about 60 million years ago, from specimens found in Brazil and Argentina. But their very diversity indicated there was a lengthy evolutionary history before that. Yet no earlier fossils had been found, except for a few Peruvian fragments.

The new discoveries push mammalian history in South America back from the Cenozoic era firmly into the late Cretaceous epoch, which ended about 65 million years ago.

In addition to finding the mammals, the scientific team, supported by the National Geographic Society, determined that all were marsupials and none placental.

This suggests, said Mr. Marshall, that placental animals, whose unborn young are developed in the womb, did not arrive in South America until the very end of the Cretaceous period, as some scientists had speculated.

Identified the animals as marsupials on the basis of their dental characteristics. The three varieties discovered included an animal about the size of a rat, for which the team has nearly complete upper and lower dentition; a creature the size of a house mouse, known from a partial lower jaw without teeth; and a third, the size of a cat, known from a partial upper molar.

The discovery of three different types of animals suggests that marsupials already were diverse in South America by that time. Mr. Marshall said. None of the new species has been named yet.

The specimens have been taken to a French museum for study, as well as much of the sediment in which they were found. Meanwhile, the team hopes to return to Bolivia for another expedition, expecting to find more mammal fossils. Mr. Marshall and Mr. de Muizon said.

National Geographic news feature



tiny but significant, this left lower jaw of a mammal fossil more than 70 million years old was found in southwestern Bolivia. It is among the oldest land mammal fossils found in South America and is not yet named. (National Geographic photo).

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## ECONOMY

## World Bank sees renewed growth for Third World

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Economic growth in most developing countries should pick up over the next decade, but the pace of the expansion will depend on the strength of recovery in industrial nations, the World Bank said Sunday.

In one of its most optimistic forecasts in recent years the bank forecast economic growth of 4.4 per cent a year in the developing world between 1982 and 1985, and 5.5 per cent a year between 1985 and 1990.

Between 1980 and 1982 the global recession reduced Third World economic expansion to 1.9 per cent a year, while growth in the industrial world was only 0.4 per cent annually.

The forecast, in the bank's 1983 world development report, assumed that industrial economies would grow by at least three per cent a year between 1982 and 1985 and 3.7 per cent a year between 1985 and 1990.

It also assumed that both the Third World and the industrial nations would resist any further moves towards trade protectionism and that developing nations will make significant efforts to use their resources better.

Even in these circumstances, the outlook for some of the world's poorest countries remained sombre, the report said.

It projected much weaker growth than the 5.5 per cent average for low-income countries in Asia and particularly Africa.

World Bank officials stressed that their projections did not necessarily represent the most likely outcome, but rather a middle-road scenario if certain policies were followed.

Faster growth in the industrial world could result in better prospects for developing countries, while slower growth and increased trade protectionism could make the outlook considerably more bleak.

The deep recession of the past two years and the accompanying sharp rises in interest rates had a severe impact on many developing countries, squeezing them between stagnating export earnings and soaring payments on their external debt.

The World Bank said the current debt problems for most of these countries were caused by cash-flow interruptions rather than actual insolvency and that global economic recovery, lower interest rates and internal adjustment programmes should greatly ease their difficulties.

Total developing country debt was estimated at \$700 billion, with 75 per cent of that figure owed to the United States.

Bank officials said each one percentage point drop in U.S. interest rates would cut total debt servicing costs for developing countries by nearly \$4 billion.

The bank noted that international steps were being taken to ease the debt difficulties for middle-income borrowers.

It said too little was being done to assist the world's poorest countries, who depend primarily on official aid programmes from industrial nations.

The bank said the outlook for such official development aid was not encouraging because only a few industrial countries seem willing to raise their contributions and some, notably the United States, may actually reduce their assistance levels.

Bank officials stressed the need for continued flows of both private lending and official aid to the developing world.

They said industrial nations will have to channel funds at a rate at least as high as their own economic growth rates if developing countries are to regain economic momentum.

The bank reported that recent declines in world oil prices had mixed results for the developing countries, easing financial burdens on those who are oil importers but adding to problems for oil exporters who have overborrowed and are now hard-pressed for foreign exchange currency.

Bank officials said this expected increase in oil prices underlines the urgency of adopting appropriate national energy conservation efforts and domestic prices that reflect true costs for various energy sources.

## Overall Mideast investments in United States start to fall

**NEW YORK (Mideast Report)** — According to figures recently released by the Office of International Banking and Portfolio Investment at the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., total cumulative Middle East oil exporters' investment in the U.S. from 1974 to the end of December 1982, aggregated \$78,728 million, up 13 per cent from the end of 1981 investment position of \$69,590 million.

Those investments stood at \$71,316 million at the end of May 1982.

The majority of this Middle East oil exporters' investment in the U.S. at the end of 1982 was placed in U.S. government securities — some 59 percent of total investment for this group, to be exact.

Middle East oil producers held a total of \$46,463 million in these government securities at the end of 1982, as compared with \$38,993 million at the close of 1981.

Of the \$46,463 million invested by Middle East oil producing countries in U.S. government securities at the end of 1982, \$33,316 million or 72 per cent was held in the form of U.S. treasury bonds and notes.

This compares with cumulative U.S. direct investment in the U.S. at the close of last year was cited by the Treasury Department at \$4,382 million vs. \$3,446 million in 1981.

The cumulative figure for Middle East direct investment in the U.S. at the close of last year was \$1,028 million, time deposits \$650 million, and other bank liabilities \$4,511 million.

Less deposits reported in U.S. banks

corporate stocks also waned over last year with new purchases of only \$368 million, the lowest level since 1974.

Middle East oil cumulative investment in U.S. corporate stocks stood at \$9,417 million at the end of 1982 as compared with \$9,049 million in 1981.

Middle East petrodollar cumulative holdings in U.S. commercial bank liabilities improved in 1982 to \$6,431 million last year from \$6,189 million in 1981.

Those holdings had dropped by \$2,367 million between 1980 and 1981.

Of the \$6,431 million in U.S. bank liabilities held by Middle East investors at the end of 1982, \$705 million were in the form of demand deposits, \$1,505 million in time deposits and \$4,221 million in other bank instruments, including negotiable time certificates of deposit.

This compares with the end of 1981 cumulative position in demand and deposits of \$1,028 million, time deposits \$650 million, and other bank liabilities \$4,511 million.

The 1980 figures for these holdings were demand deposits \$2,290 million, time deposits \$696 million, and other bank liabilities \$5,571 million.

Further preliminary figures for Middle East purchases of U.S. treasury bonds and notes for the January-March period of 1983 show net sales of \$102 million for the three-month period.

It is the first instance of Middle East net selling of these instruments since 1979 when the oil producers of that region made net liquidations of \$1,014 million.

The cumulative figure for Middle East oil producers' holdings in U.S. treasury bonds and notes was \$32,514 million at the end of March 1983 as compared with \$33,316 million at the close of 1982. Middle East purchases of U.S. treasury bills and certificates totalled \$112 million in the first three months of this year as compared to \$64 million for all of 1982, while their holdings in U.S. federal agency issues was augmented by \$78 million in this period.

In the first three quarters of 1982, deposits averaged some \$17.6 billion.

The withdrawals are said to be the result of lower oil revenues,

shifts to other investment vehicles, particularly securities, and some movement of deposits from foreign offices to domestic headquarters and government agencies.

Cumulative nonbank liabilities of Middle East oil producing countries stood at \$1,608 million at the end of 1982, while holdings in U.S. government securities were estimated at \$4,625 million at the close of last year according to treasury statistics.

That compares to \$984 million for nonbank liabilities and \$4,443 million for U.S. government liabilities at the end of 1981.

Direct investment in U.S. falls

The U.S. Treasury Department put Middle East oil exporters' direct investment in the U.S. at \$936 million for the year 1982, down from \$2,850 million in 1981 which includes the \$2.5 billion purchase of Santa Fe International by the Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) in October 1981.

The cumulative figure for Middle East direct investment in the U.S. at the close of last year was cited by the Treasury Department at \$4,382 million vs. \$3,446 million in 1981.

Middle East bank liabilities also dropped by \$1,496 million between the first three months of 1983 and cumulative holdings sliding from \$6,014 million in 1982 to \$6,014 million in January-March 1982.

From end of December 1982 to end of March 1983, Middle Eastern cumulative holdings in demand and deposits declined from \$705 million to \$662 million while time deposits fell by a minimal \$9 million to \$1,496 million.

Other Middle East commercial bank liabilities dropped \$375 million from \$4,221 million at the end of 1982 to \$3,846 million at the end of last March.

In summary, Middle East oil exporters' interest in all U.S. financial instruments appears to be flagging due to the pressure of diminished oil revenues, with the exception of U.S. treasury bills and certificates and U.S. federal agency issues, both of which have seen increased attentions in the first quarter of this year because of their short-term and liquid nature as well as their added security.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 25, 1983

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today is a very interesting day for it is one of those times when you will be able to start the week right by looking into all sorts of new and modern methods. Think dramatically.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact individuals who are progressive and operating on a more advanced platform and find out how you can make headway.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Become more cognizant of the new technological trend and you find that success will come easier in the future.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Study newspaper and brochures well so that you gain knowledge concerning how to become more progressive.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Study into new business methods so that they can brighten up your future considerably, if you start using them.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to confer with successful persons in the modern world and to find out what their methods are, so you can emulate them.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use new mechanisms so that you can keep promises you have made to others more easily. Co-workers will co-operate.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Follow through on amusements suggested to you by your good friends and have a good time. Drive carefully.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your home and figure out how to make it more charming and comfortable and increase harmony there.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study those periodicals at hand and get ideas and suggestions for improving your mode of life.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study some property which has recently been renovated or built and get good ideas for improving your own.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You know the answer to certain problems that are bothering you, so get busy and solve them now.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get a sudden inspiration that should be put in motion so that you can increase your abundance more easily.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** be or she will be unpredictable and this is the very quality that will bring the greatest amount of success during the lifetime, peculiarly enough. Don't forever try to correct your progeny, but be sure you plan now for a good education.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## India intensifies undersea search

**NEW DELHI (R)** — India is intensifying its search for mineral riches on the Indian Ocean bed.

Last month it acquired a \$40 million, West German-built oceanographic vessel, one of only 10 of its kind in the world, to add to its four other exploration craft.

A year ago India launched a major plan to undersea mineral wealth after it discovered a carpet of metal-bearing nodules on the Indian Ocean bed.

Mineral surveys of India's west coast have been completed and the eastern shoreline is now being mapped. The findings have not been disclosed but officials said

large deposits of monozite, from which isotopes are produced, have been discovered on both coasts.

Much more ambitious is the search for ore-bearing rocks lying beneath the central Indian Ocean, about 2,200 kilometres from the Indian coast, 10 degrees south of the equator.

Of the ocean-floor studied, about one million square kilometres was found covered with manganese and iron nodules which also contain nickel, copper and cobalt, be said.

They were found at a depth of over three kilometres in concentrations varying from five to 20

kilogramme per square metre.

India's deep-sea probes have won the country international status as a "pioneer investor" which gives it exclusive mining rights over an area of up to 150,000 square kilometres in the Indian Ocean.

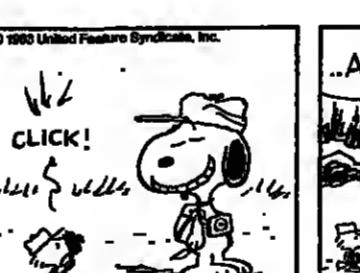
Other pioneer investors are France, Japan, the Soviet Union and four multi-national consortia recognised under the United Nations Law of the Sea convention for having spent at least \$30 million in research and exploration.

Ocean development secretary Mr. Rahoor Qasim said India had notified the preparatory committee of the seabed authority of two large sites in the central Indian Ocean. A formal application for registering the sites in India's name would be made soon.

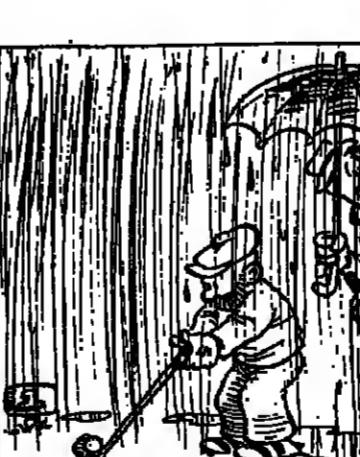
If there were no overlapping claims, India expected to get the go ahead to exploit one site. The other would be kept in reserve.

Mr. Qasim said commercial mining was unlikely to start before 1990 because of the high cost and risk involved though preparatory work connected with mining the nodules would be accelerated once the commission allocated the pioneer areas.

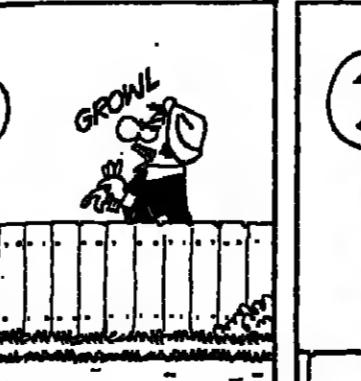
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### THE Daily Crossword

by Martha J. DeWitt

ACROSS	32	— of mettle, a good boy"	49	Wedding answer	18	German river
1	Ride the waves	50	Place for light refreshments	22	Tic — toe	
5	Handle a team of horses	51	Waldfried	25	In a box	
10	Festoon	52	Nonsuprate	26	Martini item	
14	Having wings	53	Certain painting	27	Osprey	
19	Step	54	Jason's ship	28	Passé	
24	Tumbler	55	See tornado	29	Affects with a noxious gas	
29	Iota	56	Feral	30	Maternally related	
30	Inherent character	57	Ham It Up	31	French legislative body	
21	Teehees	58	Hammer	34	Mauna —	
23	Articia	59	Handsome	40</td		

# WORLD

## Lack of funds further delays Salvador polls

**SAN SALVADOR (R)** — Political indecision and technical difficulties are endangering and delaying El Salvador's plan for early national elections and the United States is partly to blame, Salvadorean officials said.

U.S. officials here said Washington promised \$6.2 million and a computer to speed up compilation of an electoral register. The cash has since been cut to \$3.4 million and is not expected to arrive until early next month.

"If we had had the money as planned in March, we could have held elections next month," an elections council spokesman said.

A leading member of the centrist Democratic Action Party and a deputy in the constituent assembly, Nelson Segovia, warned yesterday that though the time for elections was running out, the assembly has not adopted a constitution or an electoral law.

No date has been set for elections and no decision made on the type of poll to hold — presidential, municipal, assembly or a combination of these.

Two of the assembly's six parties, the moderate Christian Democrats and the rightwing National Republican Alliance (ARENA), favour elections in this civil war-torn nation.

The elections council spokesman said: "We told Stone that elections this year were impossible

elections in 1983 or 1984. But what does matter is that the elections are conducted with an instrument guaranteeing their credibility." Mr. Segovia said: "That instrument is an electoral register."

Members of the Central Elections Council (CCE), a state agency in charge of registering voters, said elections this year with a register would be impossible.

Its members hold that the citizens identification card used in past elections is unreliable and have discovered 60,000 duplicate cards.

El Salvador originally planned optional elections for March next year. Government officials here say Washington pressed for an earlier date.

In February, President Reagan sent Central American special envoy Richard Stone here to urge this, evidently to dramatise the government's commitment to democracy and reconciliation in this civil war-torn nation.

The elections council spokesman said: "We told Stone that elections this year were impossible

because we did not have money to create a registry. He said, 'no problem. I'll have the money for you in a week.' That was five months ago. We have yet to see anything."

Pushing to hold elections in the next five months would virtually exclude leftist participation, he added.

"How is it possible, if they want to invite the left to participate in elections, that they don't allow enough time?"

### More military advisers

**NEW YORK (R)** — The Pentagon has asked President Reagan to more than double the number of American military advisers in El Salvador to 125 next year, the New York Times said Sunday.

It quoted senior administration officials as saying the Defence Department asked that the advisers be allowed to accompany Salvadorean forces into the field, although they still would be forbidden to engage in combat against leftist insurgents.

Some aides have warned that if Mr. Reagan raised the present limit of advisers from 55, a hostile Congress might impose a legal ceiling.

The Defence Department told Mr. Reagan that the increase is essential to help improve the field performance of the Salvadorean military, the times said.



**FOR SALE:** A guard stands inside the shell of the Air Canada DC-9 jet in which 23 people died last month at the Greater Cincinnati airport. Salvage

crews began pulling apart the remains of the plane last week. Air-Ground Equipment Sales hopes to sell \$1 million worth of parts from the aircraft.

## S. Africa unable to define baby's race

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — South Africa's leading opposition politician said his party would raise in parliament the plight of a tiny abandoned baby whose race the government cannot decide.

The ninth-old girl must be given a racial category under the country's policy of apartheid — separation of the races based on white supremacy but because her parents cannot be traced, experts are unsure what colour she is.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert told Reuters Sunday: "Nothing illustrates the absurdity of trying to keep a human stud book more poignantly than the story of this little baby."

Mr. Slabbert, speaking from Cape Town, said his party would take up the baby's case when the current parliamentary recess was

over. The PFP, the official opposition party, is committed to ending apartheid.

The baby, named Lize Venter after a sister at a white hospital where she is being cared for, was found two weeks ago in a paper bag in a street in Pretoria, the South African capital.

Until her race is decided, she cannot be adopted or go into foster care, social workers say.

Lize, who was photographed at the hospital Saturday by local newspapers, does not have the features that would classify her as black under South African law.

The baby, who weighs about three kilos, could be either white or coloured (mixed race) and no scientific technique exists to decide for sure which is correct.

The dilemma over the baby has

revived memories in the white-ruled republic of the early days of apartheid, introduced after the national party took power in 1948.

Reclassification of people into different racial groups destroyed careers, ended romances and humiliated hundreds. South African law prohibits sexual relations between people of different racial groups.

The government, when faced with a similar problem to Lize's in the early 1970s, said classification could be left until firm evidence of race was available.

For Lize, the decision will affect every aspect of her life, the social workers said. The quality of her education, area of residence and job prospects all hang on her colour.

## Rains wreck parts of Japan

**TOKYO (R)** — Nearly 120 people were feared dead Sunday as rescue workers battled through the wreckage of mud-covered homes destroyed by torrential rains.

Police said 48 people had been killed with 69 others still missing in western Japan.

A fireman was reported dead or missing as defence force personnel joined police and firemen to force a way through to victims trapped by landslides, they said.

Shimane prefecture on the Japan sea coast was hardest hit in the rainstorm in the past two days, with 44 people dead and 68 others still missing, police added.

The disaster matched the pre-fecture's worst rain storm since World War II when 112 were killed or missing in 1964.

The downpour up to 550 mm triggered 155 landslides as well as flooding in four prefectures in western areas of the main island of Honshu, police told Reuters.

They said more than 25,000 people were affected by the disaster and 524 houses destroyed or washed away, with 12,000 more homes engulfed by flood water and mud.

The meteorological agency said no further downpour was expected in the area.

A government team left for the disaster area to make an inspection by helicopter. Roads have been cut at 104 places and railway services paralysed, officials said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Youths on rampage in New York

**NEW YORK (R)** — Eighty-four people were arrested after gangs of youths rampaged through city centre streets Saturday night following a free concert in New York's Central Park by singer Diana Ross, police said. Eye-witnesses said hundreds of youths rampaged through the city centre robbing concert-goers and passers-by following the concert, which was watched by some 350,000 people. One mugger who stabbed a youth was shot and wounded by a detective, police said.

A police spokesman said 35 people were arrested for robbery. 28 for possession of drugs, six for assault and 15 on other charges. Forty-three people were injured in the muggings, two of them stabbed, according to press reports.

### China selects nuclear plant site

**PEKING (R)** — China has selected a site for its biggest planned nuclear power station and construction work should start soon. Guangdong provincial radio said.

The radio said a board of experts had selected a site just east of Dakengcun on Dava Bay, near the southern city of Shenzhen. The huge project, estimated at about \$5 billion to build, was likely to involve large contracts for British and French technology and to provide part of its power to Hong Kong.

### Hungary backs Soviet warning

**MOSCOW (R)** — Hungary Saturday gave its backing to a Soviet threat to retaliate against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. A joint communiqué issued at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar declared the new weapons would pose an additional threat to the security of the communist Warsaw Pact alliance which would require a response. "They (the Warsaw Pact states) will take effective counter-measures and will under no circumstances permit a military superiority over themselves," it said.

### Hepatitis 'b' vaccine developed

**THE HAGUE (R)** — An effective and safe vaccine against the infectious hepatitis "b" virus which causes liver cancer has been developed. Prof. Ken Murray of Edinburgh University said here. Prof. Murray said development of the vaccine was carried out by the U.S. biotechnology biogen concern of Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO). Murray, who led the research team, said the development was of great importance because the number of carriers of the hepatitis "b" virus throughout the world was estimated at 200 million.

### Indonesian volcano destroys island

**JAKARTA (R)** — Indonesia's Mount Colo volcano on the tropical island of Una-Una is likely to have incinerated most of the island's animal and plant life after erupting violently for the third time in a week, the official news agency Antara said Sunday. The island's 7,000 people had all been safely evacuated to nearby Solor in northeastern Indonesia and there were no reports of casualties. But Antara quoted a local government spokesman as saying much of the plant and animal life on Una-Una, including more than 70,000 coconut trees, must have been burned by superheated smoke and steam. Scientists monitoring Mount Colo, which until last week had been dormant since 1898, have been forced to withdraw to a boat moored offshore.

### Indonesia raps Amnesty International

**JAKARTA (R)** — The head of Indonesia's intelligence co-ordinating agency, Yoga Sugara, has criticised Amnesty International as a trouble maker and said the London-based human rights group had singled out Indonesia although there were human rights abuses the world over.

## Britain's opposition Labour Party wrecks 'dream ticket'

**LONDON (R)** — A fresh row in Britain's feud-ridden opposition Labour Party has wrecked the chances of a new leadership emerging to unite the party's left and right wings, newspapers said Sunday.

The present leader, left-winger Michael Foot, stepped down in October and moderate party members had hoped the two front-runners in the race to succeed him, Neil Kinnock on the left and Roy Hattersley on the right, would team up after the contest, with the loser becoming deputy leader.

The projected alliance, dubbed the "dream ticket", was seen as a way of healing the divisions which helped to bring the party to one of the worst defeats in its history in

last month's general election.

But Mr. Hattersley clashed with Mr. Foot at a meeting on Thursday and the British press said Sunday the ensuing storm had dashed the hopes of an alliance.

"Labour loses dream ticket," said the Observer. "Labour's squabbles put 'dream ticket in danger". was the view of the Sunday Times, while the Sunday Telegraph said in an editorial that the prospect had gone without trace.

At the private meeting of Labour politicians on Thursday Hattersley, 50, angered Foot by criticising his leadership, press accounts said.

Mr. Foot, 70 Saturday and party leader since October 1980, emerged from the meeting at the

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

preemptive bids at a high level. Assume that opener bids one club, to show a hand of some 13 points, and the next hand overcalls with three spades. Responder could be sitting with a 12-point hand and not know what to do. In theory, the hand belongs to his side, but he must take action at the four-level when he does not know what type of hand opener has (balanced or unbalanced) or what partner's long suit is. And to double in the dark for penalties purely on the strength of point count courts disaster.

I feel that most players would do better if they forgot about exotic methods and concentrated on mastering fundamentals. I know all the arguments about artificial club systems laboring from the same disadvantages as the methods you describe, but few will deny their efficacy. However, one club systems use just one artificial opening bid, and that on relatively strong hands only. And they have a complete structure for handling subsequent developments. But such systems are too intricate and involve too much memory work for the average player to bother with.

Q.—If you had to choose to play only one convention, with everything else natural, which one would you select? —R. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

A.—I think that most top players would say that they can't do without some sort of signaling method in the play of the cards. I would hazard a guess that most of them would choose attitude signals. The one bidding convention I think is essential is some form of forcing opening bid. Without that there would be no way to describe accurately the strength of a hand.

Another drawback is that the nature of the system makes it difficult to handle

### Soviet doctors say drunks should pay for medical treatment

**MOSCOW (R)** — Drunks are a drain on the Soviet Union's free medical system and should pay for treatment, two physicians said Sunday in an article which Western diplomats said indicated growing official concern over alcoholism.

Doctors V. Kostyuk and V. Afanasyev wrote in the trade union daily newspaper Trud that it costs thousands of rubles to treat "green snake" (vodka) victims, adding experimental payment schemes for alcoholics had begun in some areas.

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### Communal violence reportedly surging up in India once again

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Communal violence, mostly between Hindus and Muslims, is on the increase in India, according to an official study.

The report published by the Indian home (interior) ministry showed 1,170 people were killed in communal clashes between 1978 and 1982.

The number of deaths rose from 110 in 1978 to 238 in 1982. The worst year in the five-year period under review was 1980 when 427 incidents and 375 deaths were recorded.

The report said the upward trend had continued in the first four months of 1983 with 160 incidents involving 50 deaths.

These figures do not include 3,000 people who died in violence which flared during elections in February in the northeast Indian state of Assam.

### Assamese vs. Bengalis

Those clashes pitted indigenous Assamese against Bengali-

speaking migrants who had entered the state over several decades from former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

India, with a population of some 700 million, is predominantly Hindu but also has about 70 million Muslims, 20 million Christians and 12 million Sikhs.

Hindu-Muslim tension has been a recurring problem since tens of thousands of people were killed in savage clashes during the partition of the sub-continent in 1947.

Home ministry sources said many of the communal clashes detailed in the report were sparked by disputes about routes of religious processions, locations of places of worship, fencing of graveyards, playing of music at religious places and offences against women.

The sources said the government had taken measures to try to limit such clashes by including greater minority representation in the police force, setting up peace committees in sensitive areas and use of special cou-

rs to deal quickly with cases arising from communal incidents.

### Constable on rampage

**NEW DELHI (R)** — A police constable went berserk at a temple in central India, shooting dead 13 people and wounding 10 others before he was killed by a police patrol, officials said Sunday.

The constable went on the rampage Saturday night at Pasupatinath temple in Mandaur, about 250 kilometres north of Manila, since the death of Antonio Agapito, whose healing sessions were the main tourist attraction.

Agapito, who earned international renown as a faith healer, ran a luxury spiritual cure centre and resort before he died in hospital from a cerebral haemorrhage.

The hotel association said about 71,000 foreigners attended healing sessions conducted by Agapito and other faith healers from 1960 to 1981, accounting for about 70 per cent of tourists. But after Agapito died the proportion seeking faith cures dropped to about 30 per cent.

## Hotels need faith healer

**BAGUIO, Philippines (R)** — Hotel owners in the northern Philippines are looking for a faith healer to replace one who used to attract thousands of tourists before he died two years ago, the hotel owners association said Sunday.

Hotel association secretary Richie Benavides told reporters

fewer visitors had come to the mountain resort of Baguio about